

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

Chambers of  
Michael A. Hammer  
United States Magistrate Judge

Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Bldg.  
& U.S. Courthouse  
50 Walnut Street, Room 2042  
Newark, NJ 07102  
(973) 776-7858

March 16, 2016

**LETTER OPINION & ORDER**

Mr. George E. Bagby, Inmate # 889820/322982B  
Kintock Building 1  
4 S. Industrial Blvd.  
Bridgeton, New Jersey 08302

Re: George E. Bagby v. Keith Hooper et al.  
Civil Action No. 2:16-cv-686-KM-MAH

Dear Litigants:

Presently before the Court is an application for pro bono counsel, filed under 28 U.S.C § 1915(e)(1), by Mr. George Bagby, Plaintiff pro se. See Appl. for Pro Bono Counsel, Feb. 22, 2016, D.E. 5. For the reasons set forth below, Plaintiff's request is denied without prejudice.

**Background**

This is a prisoner civil rights case. Plaintiff is currently a convicted and sentenced state prisoner, currently confined at Kintock in Bridgeton, New Jersey. Complaint, Feb. 9, 2016, D.E. 1, at 1-3. The Court previously entered an Order granting Plaintiff's application to proceed *in forma pauperis*, but denying his request for the appointment of counsel. See Order, Feb. 10, 2016, D.E. 2. On February 22, 2016, Plaintiff refiled the instant motion for pro bono counsel. D.E. 5.

**Discussion**

In civil cases, neither the Constitution nor any statute provides civil litigants with the right to appointed counsel. See Parham v. Johnson, 126 F.3d 454, 456-57 (3d Cir. 1997) (citations omitted). However, district courts have broad discretion to determine whether appointment of counsel is appropriate under 28 U.S.C. §1915(e). See Montgomery v. Pinchack, 294 F.3d 492, 498 (3d Cir. 2002) (clarifying that courts may request the appointment of counsel) (citing Tabron v. Grace, 6 F.3d 147, 153 (3d Cir. 1993)). Appointment of counsel may be made at any point during the litigation, including sua sponte by the Court. Montgomery, 294 F.3d at 498.

To determine the appropriateness of appointing counsel, courts in the Third Circuit consider the framework established in Tabron. See 6 F.3d at 156-57. Under the Tabron framework, the Court must first assess “whether the claimant’s case has some arguable merit in fact and law.” Id. If the applicant’s claim has some merit, the Court then considers the following factors:

- (1) the plaintiff’s ability to present his or her own case;
- (2) the complexity of the legal issues;
- (3) the degree to which factual investigation will be necessary and the ability of the plaintiff to pursue such investigation;
- (4) the amount a case is likely to turn on credibility determinations;
- (5) whether the case will require the testimony of expert witnesses;
- (6) whether the plaintiff can attain and afford counsel on his own behalf.

Parham, 126 F.3d at 457-58 (citing Tabron 6 F.3d at 155-58 n. 5). This is a non-exhaustive list, intended to aid the Court in determining whether it is appropriate to appoint counsel. Montgomery, 294 F.3d at 499 (quoting Parham, 126 F.3d at 457); see also Carson v. Mulvihill, 488 F. App’x 554, 558 (3d Cir. 2012). A court’s decision to appoint counsel “must be made on a case-by-case basis.” Tabron, 6 F.3d at 158. For this reason, the Third Circuit maintains that courts “should exercise care in appointing counsel because volunteer lawyer time is a precious commodity and should not be wasted on frivolous cases.” Montgomery, 294 F.3d at 499.

Here, the Court assumes for purposes of this application that the Plaintiff’s claims have merit. Even so, after carefully considering the Tabron factors, the Court concludes that appointing counsel is unwarranted.

First, Plaintiff appears able to present his case. When analyzing this first factor, courts often consider a party’s “education, literacy, prior work experience, and prior litigation experience.” Tabron, 6 F.3d at 156. If a plaintiff is incarcerated, courts also consider restraints in place by virtue of the confinement. Id. Here, Plaintiff has not provided information concerning his education; however, his submissions are cogent and indicate that he can present the essential facts that form the basis of his case. See Compl. at 5-6, D.E. 1. His Complaint, for instance, provides relevant dates, times, and parties concerning the alleged sexual harassment. See id. In addition, Plaintiff has filed a letter with the Court regarding the relief he seeks. See Ltr., Feb. 24, 2016, D.E. 7. Therefore, this factor weighs against the appointment of counsel.

Second, Plaintiff’s legal issues are not complex. Complexity usually warrants the appointment of counsel “where the law is not clear, [as] it will often best serve the ends of justice to have both sides of a difficult legal issue presented by those trained in legal analysis.” Tabron, 6 F.3d at 156. Courts also consider the “proof going towards the ultimate issue and the discovery issue involved.” Parham, 126 F.3d at 459. In the current action, Plaintiff brings a claim pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. A cause of action under § 1983 exists only when the force used during an arrest was so excessive “as to violate the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution.” Groman v. Twp. of Manalapan, 47 F.3d 628, 634 (3d Cir. 1995). Here, the facts and circumstances surrounding Plaintiff’s case are not complicated. Indeed, Plaintiff’s Complaint asserts that the violation of the Prison Rape Elimination Act (“PREA”) occurred on a specific date and time (September 18, 2015 at 11:30 p.m.), at a specific location (the bathroom of

Talbot Hall), and that specifically named individuals were involved. See Compl., D.E. 1, at 5. In addition, the case law regarding excessive force claims is “well developed . . . and does not involve the legal complexity that requires representation by a lawyer.” Johnson v. De Prospo, No. 08-1813, 2009 WL 276098, at \*2 (D.N.J. Feb. 5, 2009). Therefore, this factor weighs against the appointment of counsel.

Third, “where claims are likely to require extensive discovery and compliance with discovery rules, appointment of counsel may be warranted.” Tabron 6 F.3d at 156 (citing Rayes v. Johnson, 969 F.2d 700, 703 (8th Cir. 1992)). Under this factor, courts evaluate the extent to which prisoners . . . may face problems in pursuing their claim.” Id. Although Plaintiff argues that he has no knowledge of civil law and has no access to a law library, see Appl. for Pro Bono Counsel D.E. 5, at 3, Plaintiff has not demonstrated an inability to conduct factual discovery concerning his allegations. His Complaint and his various submissions to the Court indicate that Plaintiff understands the core facts that form the basis of his claim. See id. Given the specificity of the allegations, it appears that discovery will be targeted to the individuals named in the Complaint. The third factor also weighs against the appointment of counsel.

Fourth, the Court considers whether a case will turn on credibility determinations in the appointment of counsel since “it is more likely that the truth will be exposed where both sides are represented by those trained in the presentation of evidence and in cross examination.” Abulkhair v. U.S. Postal Serv., No. 13-7796, 2014 WL 1607379, at \*4 (D.N.J. Apr. 22, 2014). Because most cases will turn on credibility determinations, the Third Circuit requires that courts decide “whether the case is solely a swearing contest.” Montgomery, 294 F.3d. 492, 505 (3d Cir. 2002) (citing Parham, 126 F.3d at 460). In the current matter, Plaintiff claims Defendants violated the PREA. See Compl., D.E. 1. Plaintiff further asserts that two other employees of Talbot Hall were also present. Id. at 5-6. Because this case is still early, it is possible that this case turns on credibility determinations. As a result, this factor weighs neither for nor against the appointment of counsel. See, e.g., Johnson, 2009 WL 276098, at \*3 (concluding the fourth Tabron factor was neutral where even though plaintiff provided three witnesses to an alleged excessive force incident “it [was] too early to determine” if the case would result in a “swearing contest”).

Fifth, Plaintiff has not demonstrated that his claim requires expert testimony. See Appl. for Pro Bono Counsel, D.E. 15. Accordingly, this factor similarly weighs against appointment.

Sixth, and finally, the Court considers a party’s ability to afford and retain counsel. Tabron, supra, at 156. Being certified to proceed IFP meets a necessary condition for having counsel appointed, but even that it is not by itself sufficient. See Clinton v. Jersey City Police Dep’t, No. 07-5686, 2009 WL 2230938, at \*1 n.4 (D.N.J. July 24, 2009) (“While indigence is a prerequisite for the appointment of counsel, indigence alone does not warrant appointment of counsel absent satisfying other Tabron factors.”). As a result, Plaintiff’s recognized inability to afford a lawyer alone does not warrant the appointment of pro bono counsel in this matter. See Johnson, 2009 WL 276098, at \*3 (“[I]ndigency alone does not warrant the appointment of counsel absent satisfying the other Tabron factors.”). The sixth factor thus also weighs against appointment.

**Conclusion**

For the reasons set forth above, the Court denies Plaintiff's application for pro bono counsel.

So Ordered,

*s/ Michael A. Hammer*

**UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**